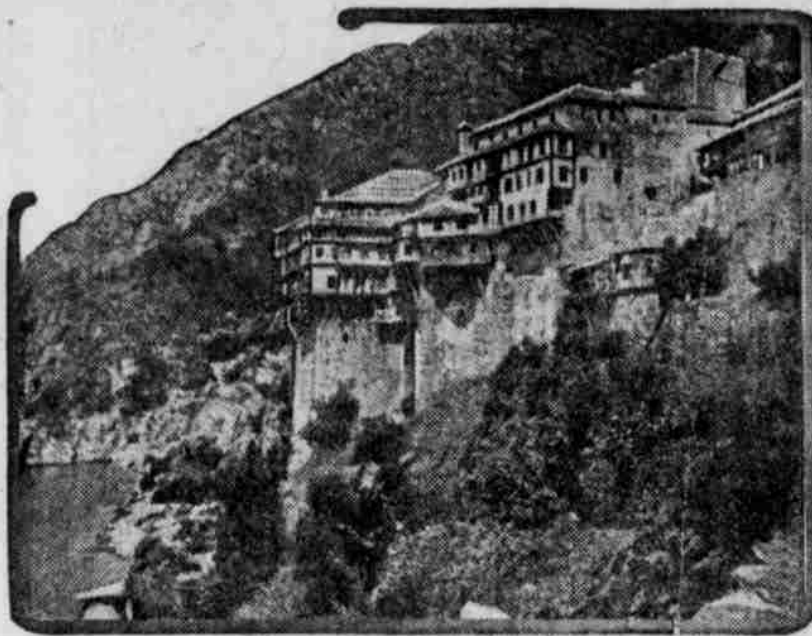


## WHERE ADAM LIVES, but EVE is EXCLUDED



MONASTERY OF SIMON PETER

WHERE the white cowled peak of Mount Athos rises into the serene turquoise sky and looks down its slopes, solemnly verdured by dark forests and gardened by olive, myrtle and rose, is the most remarkable republic in all the world, into whose arcadian confines came again the call of war—the world's greatest of wars.

This dominion, at all times on a military footing to repel its one great, human enemy, has passed through many wars with pirate invaders, not to mention the invasion of curiosity of the Byzantine empress, who insisted upon visiting the place to the mortification and scandal of the good men—so there is small wonder that Father Bulatovich, once a grim soldier, volunteered to go forth and fight for the czar.

Mount Athos is on the peninsula of Saloniki, which territory Greece wrested from the Turks in the last war, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. There are twenty monasteries in the republic, eleven villages and 250 hermitages. The population is composed of more than three thousand monks and as many lay brothers, who are classed as "wordlings." There is an army of fifty Albanian guards stationed at the capital, Karyas, to see that no woman enters. And so rigid is the bar against the weaker sex that not even the female of any animal may be admitted.

### Is a Romantic Garden Spot.

Think of this garden spot, where, despite the iron impress of celibacy, there are romance and poetry in the very air! There is mystery, too, for, looking from the sea, the cloak of the dense forest that lies over the titanic shoulders of the holy mount is full of blue and black shadow and silence; then, grimly medieval, clinging to the side of the elevation, even in the bright sunlight losing none of its impressive character, is the "mysterious monastery" of Simon Peter.

Mount Athos might have still drowned in the serenity of its recent dream picture days had not Father Bulatovich, who at one time held a commission in the army of the great white czar, been stirred by the martial spirit and declared his willingness to go to war. He had been an officer of the guards and as abbot of a monastery brought something of the military discipline there.

He made it clear he did not intend giving up his religious orders, but, in imitation of the crusading monks at the time of the Tartar invasion in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, would head his troops with his uniform covered by his priestly vestments. He may be fighting now, or he may have been mustered in at last for the long twilight march.

But even the monks who have been trained in the paths of peace are not unfamiliar with war. They have it as an inspiring tradition, for all of these monasteries in the beginning were armed forts to repel the invasion of pirates. The Russian monastery, four hours by muleback from the capital, is the best example of this defensive style.

### Mount Athos a Place of Thrills.

"As you approach," tells a recent visitor, "you are impressed and bewildered by that strange fortress sanctuary, with its bristling array of bastions, towers, turrets, redans and parapets, all stained, riddled and crenellated by the action of time and tempest. As far as the eye can see there is no opening anywhere along the whole expanse of walls. Wooden galleries project beneath the roof, but they are of comparatively recent construction, having been added since the pirates ceased to harry the holy mountain. They are painted a defiant blood red. The whole mass of masonry clings acrobatic-like to a rock, which is covered with luxuriant verdure."

In this curious republic there are Russian monks and Greek monks and Serbian monks and Bulgarian monks. Though peaceful in general effect, Mount Athos has been a place of thrills. Not long ago the Bulgarians made an effort to seize the Serbian monastery Hilendar and annex it for their own monks. The matter caused intense indignation in Belgrade, and was adjusted with some difficulty by the governing council of monks at Karyas.

For these men, rugged through long

years of clean living and wholesome work, are of the stuff of ancient conquerors, despite the transforming spirit of the church. It would be interesting to know just how diffuse among them is the old crusading spirit as shown by the action of Father Bulatovich, who believes he will be fighting for a holy cause.

### Karyas an Eveless Eden.

The Saloniki steamer puts into the small port of Daphne, but even though a woman landed there in disguise and were not discovered, she could not consider herself really in the forbidden precincts of the Eveless Eden. The envied objective is Karyas, the capital, on the eastern slope of the mountain, a gem of a settlement, almost hidden among gardens and olive yards, a scattered mosaic on a field of green. And yet in this garden there is no note of the appealing cadences of a woman's voice, no sound of childish laughter, not one touch that would tell of the presence of Eve.

That there may be no invasion the army of fifty Albanian guards watch night and day. Women have endeavored by various ruses to enter, but invariably have been discovered and turned back. But who was the Byzantine empress to whom the chronicler refers who insisted upon the forbidden visit and who lived to regret it? You naturally settle upon Theodora, the wife of Justinian, who, having been at one time a performer in the circus and much given to adventure, is likely to have undertaken such an exploit simply because it was forbidden.

A story is told, also, of an American girl student in Greece who essayed it, and nearly succeeded, but for the cleverness of a monk who was endowed with some of the subtle craft of Sherlock Holmes. She went about to prepare for the adventure with painstaking deliberation. She practiced for days walking after the real masculine style, assailed by the young man who was to accompany her on the mission. She could smoke a cigarette like a man; but considering this as not being absolutely convincing, she mastered the cigar, and then, with a heroic effort, conquered the pipe.

### American Girl's Exploit.

Her voice was a deep contralto, and when she was at last ready for the adventure she was as perfect a young man as one would expect to see out for travel and instruction. The party landed at Daphne without the disguise being discovered.

On arriving at Karyas one reports to the prefect, who is in charge of the Albanian guard. One of these soldier monks watched the proceedings with keen interest. There was nothing in the manner of the disguised girl to excite suspicion—she was playing her part to perfection—but this fierce-looking soldier cleric must have received some subtle intuition that the enemy was at hand.

Preferring to be absolutely certain, he said nothing while the routine was being gone through. But as the party was about to go out into the single street of the capital he suddenly pointed to the floor and exclaimed in perfect English:

"Be careful, please!"

The girl instinctively made a motion as though to gather up her skirt had she been wearing one. That motion discovered her. She was escorted back to the little seaport with less pomp than is due to an empress.

Wars may sweep the earth with fire and steel, and women bear the bitterest penalties of the loss, while they rise to the supremest heights of heroism and self-sacrifice—being angel to friend and foe alike; but there, at Mount Athos, she can have no part either in its peace or its peaceful wars. For she is the enemy, the insidious foe urged to invasion by the most powerful of feminine motives—curiosity.

Against her the army of the guard and the army of the isolated faithful are unceasingly on guard. And we, who are in the high fever of life, in the full consciousness of what misery, suffering and crime such an obvious thing as sex may encompass—who of us can say, with anything of verity, that these earnest men of Athos are not entirely and supremely happy in their Eveless Eden?

### Optimistic Thought.

It dawns not the sooner for all one's early rising.

# SOCIAL CASTE SYSTEMS OF THE WHITE ANT

## PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE white ant or "termite" is one of the so-called social insects that lives in a highly organized community where there are castes—royal, military, working and colonizing. Unfortunately for man, however, the caste system is designed to aid "white ant" communities in destroying timber, and has helped to gain for it the reputation of being one of the most destructive pests. Crumbling walls, collapsing floors, breaking bean poles and weakened fence posts are evidences of the ravages of this tiny insidious insect.

The term "white ant" is misleading, as it causes many people to consider this insect merely a variety of the ordinary ant, and therefore scientists use the word "termite" in preference, to describe the insect. As a matter of fact, the real ant is one of the enemies most to be feared by the termite. The two insects may be commonly found inhabiting the same log or stump, and yet the former will capture and carry away members of a colony of termites if they are at all disorganized by being exposed. Such a helpless colony will attract from a distance ants of several species and will offer little resistance to the marauders.

The caste system, which is such a distinctive feature of the life of the white ant, is evident only among the adults of a colony. When the young have just hatched from the eggs, as soft white grubs, they seem more or less the same, but after a series of dormant stages and molts they develop along particular lines.

The "workers" are probably the most important caste in any colony. They make the excavations where the ants are to live, and help care for the royal couples and the young.

The "soldiers" are more highly specialized workers, but are functionally less important than the workers. The soldiers are armed with a powerful head and "pinchers" which afford protection to the colony when there is an attack made through the opening of the narrow channels leading to the nests. Their suit of armor is not complete, however, and their soft bodies are quite defenseless when a colony is opened up and an energetic army of real ants attacks them.

The "colonists" are the winged members of the community, who in the spring fly away in great numbers to found new colonies. These establish themselves in pairs and immediately devote themselves to raising a new community. Each original pair becomes a "royal couple" in its new environment.

Among other social insects, like the bee, the king of a new colony dies immediately after he has fulfilled his usefulness. However, the king termite continues to inhabit the cell with the



WORK OF TERMITES IN INFESTED SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE

queen, the latter caring for the young and moving the newly hatched grubs from place to place when the colony is disturbed.

Notwithstanding the fact that the white ant is such an interesting insect, it is one of the most destructive in North America. While in a way they serve in a favorable role by converting the wood of dead stumps and trees into valuable soil material, this is more than offset by the damage they inflict on injured living trees, to say nothing of their insidious borings in all manner of timbers, props, poles and posts, which often give way without the slightest warning. White ants will infest the heartwood of living trees injured at the base by fire, disease or other insects, and sometimes in such trees they excavate upward throughout the dead heartwood, longitudinal tunnels, irregular in diameter.

These insects also infest the roots of living trees, finding ingress through abandoned burrows of the large round-headed borers. Sometimes they girdle

young trees—forest tree nursery stock, for example—eventually cutting the trees off near the ground, and examination disclosing that the stems were honeycombed. This is not necessarily due to the presence of dead wood near by, since termites will tunnel for long distances underground.

While usually confining their work to moist or decaying timber or to vegetable material of any sort, and to books and papers that are somewhat moist, termites will attack seasoned, dry wood, provided there is access to moisture elsewhere; i. e. they use moist grass and earth in extending the burrows, thus creating more favorable conditions. In the southern states termites will infest the bark and outer layers of the wood of the base of yellow pines killed by bark beetles before the foliage has fallen; trees that have been killed in the spring and show reddish-brown needles and much fallen foliage being infested by the middle of August. Trees killed in the spring will have the outer layers of wood of the base honeycombed by the following December. The larger-celled, thin-walled, spring wood is eaten away first, leaving the smaller-celled, harder, summer wood uneaten.

The United States department of agriculture has issued a bulletin describing the white ant from a scientific standpoint, and suggesting many remedies for limiting the ravages of these little creatures.

### The Aggression of States.

The world is divided, politically, into states. These states are a kind of abstract beings, distinct from the men, women and children who inhabit them. They are in perpetual and inevitable antagonism to one another; and though they may group themselves in alliances, these can be only for temporary purposes to meet some other alliance or single power. For states are bound by a moral or physical obligation to expand indefinitely, each at the cost of the others. They are natural enemies, they always have been so, and they always will be; and force is the only arbiter between them. That being so, war is an eternal necessity. As a necessity, it should be accepted, if not welcomed, by all sound-thinking and sound-feeling men. Pacifists are men at once weak and dangerous. They deny a fact as fundamental as any of the facts of the natural world. And their influence, if they have any, can only be disastrous to their state in its ceaseless and inevitable contest with other states.—From the Atlantic.

### As the Sequel Shows.

A young woman in Harlem blamed the tango for her bad temper which caused her to abuse her mother and get arrested. Her disposition before the tango craze started was probably nothing to brag of.

## FUNERAL OF A NOTED FRENCH PATRIOT



Cortege of Polpot, president of the Medailles Militaires, passing through the Court of Honor of the 'Invalides, Paris.

### COLD SURFACES GATHER DUST

Why Rooms Lighted by Electricity Are Free From the Bane of the Housewife.

The reason that lath and plaster walls become streaked is explained by John Aitken in Nature as due to the tendency of hot air to deposit its dust on cold surfaces; and the colder the surface the weaker the power of resistance. So where the laths protect the plaster from the cold outside

the plaster receives less deposit of dust than where it is between the laths.

Wherever a hot steam or water pipe comes through a wall a vertical streak of dust may be seen above it, due to the hot air driving the dust against the cold wall. Rooms that are heated by open grates are much less dusty than those heated by radiators, because in the former the furniture is heated principally by radiation, and being warmer than the air, it repels the particles of dust instead of catch-

ing them, while in the latter the air heats the furniture and in so doing deposits its dust on it.

Rooms lighted by electricity keep clean longer than those heated by gas, simply because the light is almost cold.

Mr. Aitken sums it up as follows: "Any surface hotter than the air keeps free from dust."

Next to the United States, Germany has the greatest number of telegraph offices and the largest line mileage.

## The HOME BEAUTIFUL

### Flowers and Shrubbery

### Their Care and Cultivation



Asparagus Sprengeri is Easily Grown and Makes a Most Graceful Basket Plant for Veranda Decoration. Get the Hanging Baskets Ready.

### THE CALLA AND ITS CULTURE

By BESSIE L. PUTNAM.

Rich soil, moisture, warmth, and sunshine are the key notes to success with the calla. It can—yes—must be made to bloom in winter without much sunshine if the other essentials are supplied.

If wanted for winter blooming it is best to let it rest in summer, turning the pot on its side, in some out of the way corner. Repot in September, filling in a layer of charcoal for drainage and food.

Over this put a layer of manure well rotted, and finish with a rich compost. Water sparingly until growth commences, and then the water can hardly be supplied too freely.

Always use warm water. The roots will enjoy it quite hot, but this is death to the stem. Some place a ring of tin around the base of the stem, pressing it down an inch into the soil. With this protection the hot water can be freely used.

Bottom heat may also be supplied by placing the pot on a hot brick. By keeping a pair of bricks for this purpose and alternating every 12 hours the buds can be forced more freely.

Give liquid manure once or twice a week, gradually increasing the dose as the plant seems to thrive.

Root the red spider by spraying with cold water, and the scale with soap-suds.

When two leaves appear successively from the same stalk, watch for a bud next. Others will succeed if through the winter if the treatment outlined is adhered to. Bottom heat, moisture, and all the sunshine possible are the best incentives to growth.

### KEEPING UP THE LAWN

Kill weeds on the lawn by either pulling or cutting off the plant below the crown.

Don't mow the lawn too closely during the heated term; but do not allow weeds to go to seed.

Deep working, thorough pulverization, effective fertilization and a thorough raking and rolling down to a smooth level are all necessary to a smooth, level lawn.

Get your lawn seeds of a reliable seedsmen, and ask for the best and the freshest. Don't use old seed left over from last year, but insist on having it fresh, and of a good mixture.

The best time to seed a lawn is during the latter part of August or the early part of September. At that season, the heat is over and showers are almost sure to come, and the young grass will have several months of cool, moist weather in which to grow before winter.

### THE PERENNIAL FLOWER BED

By JULIE ADAMS POWELL.

Last month we talked about the hardy bulbs. This month we are going to make a flower border of perennial plants, plants which sow their own seed and of plants that are biennials, and we are going to buy or beg them all.

Suppose we have a border from twenty to forty feet in length and from six to fifteen feet in depth. Or to fit our "estates," our border can be made much larger or very much smaller.

A border planted by a woman should not be over twenty by eight feet in size, for if she did all the work except the heavy digging, it might not be possible for her to give a larger one the right and necessary care.

Such a border should run north and south, and if possible, face the east. The background may be of hollyhocks, both single and double, golden-glow, the single tiger lily, the ever blooming flame flower, the tall meadow-rue, and tall meadow-sweet, set out alternately.

Then in front of these and at least two feet from them we will set out the pearl echinacea, some of the columbines, the choice of which are canadensis, chrysanthia, chrysanthia alba, carulla hybrida, skianerl, and Calliornia hybrida.

In the center of this row a hydrangea paniculata grandiflora would be very pretty, and to continue the row, hardy pompon chrysanthemums, the several blue varieties of larkspurs, moon penny daisies, Shasta daisies, fox gloves sweet williams, coroscopa, lanceolata grandiflora and an almost double variety, called "the golden fleece."

Nicotina affinis can be planted in this row early next spring and from year to year it will row its own seed and will come up so close to where the old plants grew that it will not often need transplanting.

Then we will have the hardy gaultheria, gypsophila paniculata, or baby's breath, lavender, Lychnis, rose campion, monarda didyma splendens, also called the bee balm and robin running, the Chinese bell flower, the hardy perennial poppies and the garden heliotrope.

A double border we will make of two heights of plants, setting the taller ones a little back of the very low ones. The snap dragon, the double anemone, the mullien pink, the sea pink, English daisies, the harebell, Canterbury bells, the hardy double and single pinks, the polyanthus, the hardy primroses and the English cowslips all will help to make our hardy flower bed a "thing of beauty and a joy forever."

The earth for a perennial border should be light and porous. Never try to raise flowers in soggy, wet soil. As soon as the plants are well rooted have a forkful of well-decayed stable manure spaded in well around each plant unless they are very small plants, then use your own good judgment.

Just before freezing weather a mulch two or three inches deep of stable manure should be spread over the bed a little heavier about each plant, and if the plants have any spindly branches they should all be trimmed back quite close.

### ASHES DISCOURAGE BUGS

Especially among asters I find great value in ashes, containing as they do phosphates which tend toward sweetening the soil. No parasite will contentedly find courage to live in or enter such an unpleasant soil home. Ashes are also beneficial in strengthening and stiffening stalks and for this reason I advocate them for gladiolus beds—but not mixed with manure as some might do—rather strewn over the surface soil after fertilizers have been well worked in. When thus treated they seem to release the ammonia of the fertilizer, relieving it of its most valuable properties.

### STOP RAPID TOP GROWTH

If a plant is growing too tall and lanky, (and nearly all want to), nip off the tip of each branch. This checks growth, forces the strength into the bark and will keep your plant in a more compact form.



Get Good Evergreens From the W. W. S.